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=> s cerebel?(3a)tremor
      63712 CEREBEL?
      9962 TREMOR
      1554 TREMORS
      10883 TREMOR
          (TREMOR OR TREMORS)
L1          193 CEREBEL?(3A) TREMOR

=> s l1(l) (CNS)
      39409 CNS
L2          6 L1(L) (CNS)

=> s l2 not py>=2000
      1619890 PY>=2000
L3          6 L2 NOT PY>=2000

=> d ibib kwic 1-6

L3  ANSWER 1 OF 6      MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999362476      MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99362476      PubMed ID: 10430838
TITLE: A cerebellar-like terminal and postural tremor induced in
normal man by transcranial magnetic stimulation.
AUTHOR: Topka H; Mescheriakov S; Boose A; Kuntz R; Hertrich I;
Seydel L; Dichgans J; Rothwell J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Neurology and Neuroradiology, University of
Tubingen, Germany.. topka@uni-tuebingen.de
SOURCE: BRAIN, (1999 Aug) 122 ( Pt 8) 1551-62.
Journal code: 0372537. ISSN: 0006-8950.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199909
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990921
Last Updated on STN: 19990921
Entered Medline: 19990907
AB . . . of tremor was proportional to the level of co-contraction.
Clinically, the tremor induced by repetitive TMS appeared very similar to
cerebellar tremors. In order to confirm this we
investigated two cerebellar patients, one with autosomal dominant
cerebellar ataxia and the other with. . . frequency of repetitive
TMS-induced tremor was independent of stimulus parameters, we conclude
that it represents some intrinsic property of the CNS. We
suggest that the tremor is caused by disruption of cortical processes
involved in terminating a voluntary movement or maintaining. . . with
adaptive cerebellar afferent inflow to motor cortex. Repetitive
TMS-induced tremor, therefore, may represent a model of some forms of
cerebellar tremor in man.

L3  ANSWER 2 OF 6      MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97081306      MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97081306      PubMed ID: 9118822
TITLE: Ondansetron. A review of its pharmacology and preliminary
clinical findings in novel applications.
AUTHOR: Wilde M I; Markham A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Adis International Limited, Auckland, New Zealand.
SOURCE: DRUGS, (1996 Nov) 52 (5) 773-94. Ref: 185
Journal code: 7600076. ISSN: 0012-6667.

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PUB. COUNTRY: New Zealand  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)  
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199704  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970506  
Last Updated on STN: 19970506  
Entered Medline: 19970422  
AB . . . and chronic refractory diarrhoea) have also shown some improvement when treated with ondansetron, as have patients with certain pain or CNS-related disorders [e.g. alcohol (ethanol) dependence, opiate withdrawal, vertigo, cerebellar tremor and Parkinson's disease treatment-related psychosis]. In contrast to conventional antiemetics, ondansetron is generally well tolerated with a lower incidence of. . .

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92200026 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92200026 PubMed ID: 1802262  
TITLE: Ataxia, dysmetria, tremor. Cerebellar diseases.  
AUTHOR: Kornegay J N  
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University, Raleigh 27606.  
SOURCE: PROBLEMS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE, (1991 Sep) 3 (3) 409-16.  
Ref: 12  
Journal code: 8912755. ISSN: 1041-0228.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
General Review; (REVIEW)  
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199204  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920509  
Last Updated on STN: 19920509  
Entered Medline: 19920429

AB . . . overreaching (overstepping) and hypometria is underreaching (understepping). Tremor refers to an involuntary, rhythmic, oscillatory movement of a body part. The tremor of cerebellar disease typically is exaggerated by goal-oriented movements (intention tremor). Cerebellar lesions also often cause loss of the menace response, despite the presence of normal vision. The anatomic basis for this. . . be discussed here. Neurologic signs of cerebellar involvement also may be seen in association with those diseases that affect the CNS multifocally. In these cats, there may be additional signs indicating involvement of other anatomic areas or the cerebellar deficits may. . .

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90146562 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90146562 PubMed ID: 2619388  
TITLE: Experimental infection of cattle with Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense.  
AUTHOR: Wellde B T; Reardon M J; Kovatch R M; Chumo D A; Williams J  
S; Boyce W L; Hockmeyer W T; Wykoff D E  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Walter Reed Project, Veterinary Research Laboratory,

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Kabete,  
Kenya.

SOURCE: ANNALS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND PARASITOLOGY, (1989 Aug)  
83

Suppl 1 133-50.

Journal code: 2985178R. ISSN: 0003-4983.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199003

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900328

Last Updated on STN: 19900328

Entered Medline: 19900301

AB Infection of cattle with various stocks of *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense* indicated that 49% developed a fatal CNS disease comparable to that found in man. Duration of disease ranged from 85 to 1613 days post infection. All eight stocks of *T. b. rhodesiense* tested, including those from Ethiopia and Tanzania, induced CNS disease. Blood became positive three to five days after inoculation, and after an initial peak of parasitaemia remained positive for . . . subsequently became negative, although trypanosomes persisted in the lymph nodes for at least 56 to 1613 days. Only animals with CNS disease had detectable parasites in the CSF, usually after the animals had undergone severe deterioration. At post mortem examination trypanosomes. . . be found

in the lymph nodes and CSF, and occasionally in the blood. Clinical signs included fever, hyperkinesia, weight loss, cerebellar ataxia, tremor, salivation and hyperaesthesia. A mild to moderate anaemia accompanied a transient thrombocytopenia and leucopenia. Animals subsequently developed leucocytosis. A pleocytosis. . .

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89200216 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89200216 PubMed ID: 2853803

TITLE: Familial ataxia with abnormal CSF, with special reference to an autopsy case from three affected siblings.

AUTHOR: Nakamura I; Kurachi M; Fukutani Y; Kawasaki Y; Yamaguchi N;

Torii H

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neuropsychiatry, Kanazawa University School of Medicine, Japan.

SOURCE: JAPANESE JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY, (1988 Jun)  
42

(2) 277-89.

Journal code: 8610886. ISSN: 0912-2036.

PUB. COUNTRY: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198905

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900306

Last Updated on STN: 20020125

Entered Medline: 19890518

AB We report here the clinical features of 3 affected siblings and neuropathological findings of the CNS from an autopsied case among them. Their common clinical features consisted of cerebellar ataxia and tremors through movements and postures. Two of the 3 siblings showed autonomic abnormalities, hard-of-hearing, pyramidal sign and areflexia. Then they always. . .

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88175495 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88175495 PubMed ID: 3352909  
TITLE: Chronic exposure to the fungicide maneb may produce symptoms and signs of CNS manganese intoxication.  
AUTHOR: Ferraz H B; Bertolucci P H; Pereira J S; Lima J G; Andrade L A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Sao Paulo, Brazil.  
SOURCE: NEUROLOGY, (1988 Apr) 38 (4) 550-3.  
Journal code: 0401060. ISSN: 0028-3878.  
PUB. COUNTRY: United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 198804  
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308  
Last Updated on STN: 19970203  
Entered Medline: 19880425  
AB . . . fatigue, nervousness, memory complaints, and sleepiness in the exposed group. In addition, we saw other neurologic signs, such as postural tremor, cerebellar signs, and bradykinesia, although without statistical significance. The data suggest that occupational exposure to pesticides containing Mn is a possible source of Mn intoxication of the CNS.